

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1851)

NEW SERIES NO. 6524

九月八日

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1910.

550 PER ANNUM.

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
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RESERVE FUNDS \$15,000,000
Sterling £15,000,000
Silver \$15,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

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N. J. STABB,
Acting Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 25th August, 1910.

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AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853;
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AMOUNT ON THE DAILY BALANCE.

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WM. DICKSON,
Manager,
Hongkong, 26th April, 1910.

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ON CURRENT ACCOUNT AT THE RATE OF 1 PER CENT.
PER ANNUM ON THE DAILY BALANCE.

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For 12 months 4½ per cent., 3 p.m.
For 6 " " 4 " "

" " 3 " " 3 " "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1910.

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CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Total 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI,
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DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY,
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DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
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Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. KULLMANN,
Managing Director.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1910.

Banks.

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MR. BISHOP IS THE MANAGER. BANK IS CONDUCTED
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BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
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CENT per annum.

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For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
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Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1910.

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CAPITAL PAID UP Gold \$5,350,000
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Gold \$5,350,000

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HEAD OFFICE—60, Wall Street, New York.
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THE Corporation transacts every description
of Banking and Exchange Business, receives
money on Current Account at the rate
of 2% per annum on daily balances and ac-
cepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4½ per cent. per annum.

For 6 " " 4 "

For 3 " " 3 "

N. S. MARSHALL,
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A STRONG British Corporation Registered
under Hongkong Ordinances and under
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Insurance in Force £37,851,581.00

Assets £8,415,350.00

Income for Year £1,659,550.00

Insurance Fund £2,316,813.00

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Hongkong, 16th July, 1910.

Telephone No. 75.

Hotel.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

THIS HOTEL HAS recently been thoroughly
renovated and extensively enlarged and
is now fully furnished and up-to-date
in every respect. Situated in the most central
position. Large and airy rooms, Hot and
Cold Bath, Gas and Electric Light,
and Park. Large and comfortable lounge,
Private and Public Bar and Billiard Room.
CUISINE ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION, Sanitary Arrangements
of the latest. HOTEL LUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS. Monthly Rates
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J. H. OXBERRY,
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FREDERICK REICHMANN,

Late Manager of J. H. Lyons, (Trocadero),
leading Cafeteria in London, and

GRAND ORIENTAL HOTEL, Colombo.

Telephone No. 117.

Teleg. Address "Compton" Hongkong.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1910.

1/2-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

TRY WEISMANN'S
PURE FRESH COFFEE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1910.

Series.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES
named—

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, PALAWAN, About 1st Sept. Freight and
and YOKOHAMA. 1st Sept. Passage.

LONDON, etc., via usual Ports (Capt. G. W. Godden, R.N.R.) 1st Oct. See Schedule
and ADVERTISEMENT.

LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, SYRIA, About 1st Oct. Freight and
COLOMBO, FORT SAID, (Capt. D. C. Gregor, R.N.R.) Passage.
and MARSHALLS.....

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1910.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT.

NEW GOODS:

THE BONNYBRIDGE DOVER COOKING RANGE.

KITCHEN UTENSILS.

NEW ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, CHAFING DISHES, COFFEE MACHINES.

"ISOLA" FLASKS

WILL KEEP LIQUIDS HOT OR COLD FOR 24 HOURS.

Pint \$10.50. Quart \$12.50.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

KUPPERS PILSENER BEER.

THE LEADING BEER IN THE FAR EAST.

SOLE AGENTS—

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1910.

Hotels.

TRY WEISMANN'S PURE FRESH COFFEE.

Roasted and Ground on our Premises Daily.

1/2-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1910.

Telephone No. 117.

For Terms, etc., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1910.

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HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON

CANTON TO HONGKONG

MONDAY, 19th September.

8.00 A.M. HUNGSHAN 8.00 A.M. HONAM</

Intimation.

2200.
Powell,
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**GENTLEMEN'S
OUTFITTERS -**

NEW GOODS

**SOFT DRESS-
SHIRTS - - -**

**VERY LIGHT WEIGHT
PERFECT FITTING.**

**NEW
CELLNETT . . .
UNDERWEAR . . .**

**COOL
SAFE
DURABLE.**

**BATH . . .
ROBES**

LARGE ASSORTMENT.

- NECKWEAR -

Exclusive Designs

Specially Selected.

ART SHADES

IN

CRIPPE DE COINE

IRISH POPPIN, ETC.

**EVERYTHING
FOR
GENT'S WEAR.**

**W.M. POWELL,
LTD.**
28, Queen's Road.
(Opposite Clock Tower.)

CAPTAIN'S GROSS NEGLIGENCE**SEVERE JUDGEMENT IN STANDARD C.S.**

At the last moment the hour for giving the decision to the General Board of Trade inquiry at Cardiff into the loss of the British Standard was altered to seven o'clock. Long before that hour, so great was the public interest, the court was crowded out, the corridors even being packed.

According to the Morning Leader of sandals, the inquiry probably marks a record in the history of such proceed ings, the hearing of the evidence lasting a full fortnight, and the Court sitting even on August Bank-holiday, so important were the points at issue considered.

The ship was launched in Sunderland in March 1st. She was built on the order of Messrs. Brown, Son, and Co., Cardif, and the British Standard Steamship Company was subsequently formed for the purpose of taking over the vessel, Messrs. Brown and Co. becoming the owners.

OWNERS AND INSURANCE.

Messrs. Brown and Co. consisted of Messrs. Frederick Brown, of Penarth, and they had offices in Cardiff. Mr. Paul Braun was the brother of Mr. Frederick Brown, and was also the captain of the vessel. It was admitted that the captain spelt his name Braun, and that he is Mr. Frederick Brown's brother. After his name had been submitted to Lloyd's for approval as master of the vessel, insurance was effected total sum £55,300. The vessel cost £13,677 and of this £1,500 remained on mortgage with the builders on acceptance for a period of four years.

The captain of the company formed to take her over was £74,000, and the total paid-up capital of the company at the time she sailed, was £96,000, made up of 9,6 shares, of which Messrs. Brown, Son, and Co., and Mr. Paul Braun held 675 between them.

The vessel was making her maiden voyage from Cardiff to Rio de Janeiro with a cargo of coal and paint-fuel, and was only about six miles off Cape Frio when she was alleged to have struck some submerged and unseen object which was not marked on the chart. The captain and crew of 16 hands took to the boats and rowed away, the vessel foundering some hours later.

The crew were picked up by a Brazilian schooner and eventually landed at Rio de Janeiro.

ALLEGED BRIDES.

The features of the evidence were some sensational allegations by members of the crew that the ship was deliberately sunk. Alfred Page, the second mate, asserted that the captain had offered him £100, which he subsequently increased to £300, at Southampton for supporting the captain in his theory as to the loss of the vessel. He also said that he had heard the captain offer two Greek sailors £30 apiece if they made certain statements.

The deciding point in great detail with the financial position of the British Standard Steamship Company, and the opinion was expressed that the position of the shareholders in the British Standard Steamship Company was far better than that of shareholders usually in shipping companies, as the shareholders could rely on their holdings being secured on the insurance effected. When the vessel went to sea she was to the value of £4,750 had been allotted to Brown, Son, and Co., Frederick Brown, and Thomas Brown, and 2,880 shares to the public. The British Standard Steamship Company was a public company but it had not been a financial success.

The value of much of the evidence had been destroyed by the action of the master in taking statements from members of the crew. The master had singly interviewed eight members of the crew, wrote their statements down in pencil, and subsequently at Rio called them to his bedroom and got the statements signed. The master did not know Greek nor the language of the negroes of South America, yet he had taken down their statements without an interpreter. The statements were inconsistent with the statements made to the British Consul and at the Inquiry.

The Court was of opinion that these statements were worthless and false, and were taken in order to confuse some of the witnesses, mislead others, and prevent the Court getting the truth.

D D NOTHE O T S A V E T H E SHIP. After the vessel was alleged to have struck, the master did nothing to save her. He did not even have a consultation with the officers. They rowed away because, as the master said, the vessel was sinking. Then he made up his mind, after rowing away for an hour, to return, and on the way he had said: "Pull as hard as you can, as I want to get on board before the salvage boat comes."

Some indication of the reason why they returned was given by the chief officer—that he thought the lights of a steamer were hovering about.

The master's statement that the vessel was abandoned because she was sinking and that they returned to save her was most inconsistent. The Court discounted the theories that the ship struck a derelict or submerged wreckage. As to a submerged rock, it was very strange that the numerous vessels passing at this spot had not struck it—had it not been evident by the rusted state of the surface water. The Court had a strong presumption against a submerged rock. The shock, if described properly, would sink the vessel for an hour, and if the report of the water inside was true, the vessel would in that case also sink in half an hour. It trembled 1,600, however, for five hours.

GROSS NEGLIGENCE.

The preponderance of the evidence was that the vessel did not strike a rock at all. Even if the vessel had struck it might have been saved but for the gross negligence of the master.

The cause of the failure of the master to

operate by human agency, the master and chief engineer had made false statements to the Court, and the master had failed to advise the second officer to induce him to support the master as to the loss of the vessel.

There was no reliable evidence to indicate the manner in which a human agency had been used, and it was not for that but for a criminal court to express the opinion whether the evidence was sufficient to warrant the conclusion as to the person or persons that being picked.

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MAGIC OF RADIUM.**HOW COLOUR OF PRECIOUS STONES IS CHANGED.**

Is radium the "philosopher's stone"? The wonder-working powers of this discovery rather suggest that this is the case. It is now announced on the borders of safety wide range of experiments that radium will change the colour of precious stones. A few months ago a series of experiments was entered upon to discover the effect which radium had on various precious stones. Mr. Armbrecht, of Dukestreet, conducted a number of experiments, the results of which are highly interesting. "I began my experiments," he stated to a London Mercury Post representative, "with white sapphire, which is pure oxide of aluminum. I placed a number of sapphires, about two hundred in all, in contact with pure radium. In the course of two or three weeks the greater number of them had turned yellow or orange. A few of them which apparently came from another source, had turned a green, pinkish or amethyst colour and were still to a rose colour. I should say that, roughly speaking, about 70 per cent. of the whole number, had turned orange, and the yellow varied from lemon to dark orange. Two or three of them turned very slightly blue, but not sufficiently blue to take the colour of blue sapphires, the expensive and fashionable colour. By the use of radium I have managed to change very pale emeralds into emeralds of a darker green, but they are not sufficiently dark to equal the true green emerald which is of considerable value; for experimenting with diamonds, I have produced a clearer lighter colour; in other words, I have blacked brown diamond almost white. I have not yet been able to obtain a blue diamond, but Sir William Crofts has a most beautiful blue-green specimen which was originally a yellow stone. The bleaching of a diamond is an easy process, but it requires a very long time. Again, an amethyst, under the influence of radium, may turn into a smoky topaz or yellow topaz. I have treated pearls, but have only been successful in cleaning a dirty-looking pearl into a clearer white. Pearls have not proved amenable to treatment. That failure was to have been expected because the colour of the opal is produced by the reflection of light from the different laminae or layers of the opal, just as the way as the iridescence of the pearl is caused. As to the potential value of the experiments I am not very hopeful. Radium is very dear at the present time about £10 a milligramme is a fair price, and I know of one medical institution which is willing to spend £30,000 on the purchase of radium and cannot afford all it requires. Sulphur of radium costs £3.5 a milligramme, because, unlike the bromide and chloride of radium, it is an insoluble salt and gives off emanations without ever becoming liquid. Artificial stones are made very cheaply now. A genuine white sapphire, for instance, which costs £10, to £15, a carat, can be imitated by a store which costs £2, to £2.50 a carat, and in colour, hardness, and specific gravity the two are indistinguishable. The same is true of blue sapphires, and in this case the real stones can only be distinguished from the artificial by the use of the microscope. The microscope reveals little air bubbles, which is the natural stone fail to do with the cleavage, but in the artificial kind the bubbles assume something of the shape of a thermometer tube or an elongated pearl drop. While sham gems can be manufactured so cheaply I am afraid there is no commercial opening for radium-improved precious stones."

The value of much of the evidence had been destroyed by the action of the master in taking statements from members of the crew. The master had singly interviewed eight members of the crew, wrote their statements down in pencil, and subsequently at Rio called them to his bedroom and got the statements signed. The master did not know Greek nor the language of the negroes of South America, yet he had taken down their statements without an interpreter. The statements were inconsistent with the statements made to the British Consul and at the Inquiry.

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GROSS NEGLIGENCE.

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The cause of the failure of the master to

INTIMATIONS.**CONFIDENCE.**

said Lord Chatham, "is a plant of slow growth." People believe in things that they see, and in a broad sense they are right. What is sometimes called blind faith is not faith at all. There must be reason and fact to form a foundation for trust. In regard to a medicine or remedy, for example, people ask, "Has it cured others?" Have cases like mine been relieved by it? Is it in harmony with the truths of modern science, and has it a record above suspicion? If so, it is worthy of confidence; and if I am ever attacked by any of the maladies for which it is recommended I shall resort to it in full belief in its power to help me." On these lines

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION.

has won its high reputation among medical men, and the people of all civilized countries. They trust it for the same reason that they trust in the familiar laws of nature or in the action of common things. This effective remedy is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It quickly eradicates the poisonous, disease-breeding acids and other toxic matters from the system; regulates and promotes the normal action of the organs, gives vigorous appetite and digestion, and is invaluable in Prostration—following Fevers, Anemia, Scrofula, Influenza, Wasting Diseases, Throat and Lung Troubles, etc. Dr. W. A. Young, of Canada, says: "Your tasteless preparation of cod liver oil has given me uniformly satisfactory results, my patients having been of all ages." It is a product of the skill and science of to-day and is successful after the old style modes of treatment have been appealed to vain. To try it is to trust to it forever after. It cannot disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. Sold by chemists everywhere.

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Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S



VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt

Whiskies distilled in Scotland

or.

GENUINE AGE

AND

FINE MELLOW FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter & Co.'s

BULL DOG BRAND

GUINNESS' STOUT
in PINTS and SPLITS.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910

my people to the unpredictable goodness of Almighty God. We remember that the usual forms of piety inspire me which close I remain in school children once was a public school by way of greeting to the Governor and his suite of which all that memory leaves in my mind after many years is only the following:

"Some love England, some love Scotland,
Some love Ireland and some France,
Some love Spain or Italy."

But Tasmania!

Tasmania! Tasmania for me."

Apart from the poor little miles distinguishing English accent, there was nothing to deplore in all this. Tasmania really is a very lovely country, the men are fine, hardy fellows, and the girls indubitably pretty. Let what horrors it is and terrors our disgust, what fills us with unfeigned dismay, is another kind of school song altogether. The demoted beings who imagine that they have educated a Chinese when they have spent a few years in teaching him a colourable imitation of Republican English and making him a caricature of an ill-bred and self-assertive American schoolboy have published an absurd document which every really cultured Chinese student must look upon with wonder and contempt—if indeed it deserves such a name. The wretched thing is so far as I can see that kind of thing permits him even to consider it. The wretched thing is as to a sort of hymn tune with the chorus of "Marching through Georgia." Here is some of it: "Awake! Awake! and strike with all your might Arise! Arise! and stand for China's right!"

Come all who love our fatherland, and bravely unite,

Driving our foes out of China!

The opium pipe has slain our men and laid its millions low;

The cruel hands on women's feet have brought a world of woes;

And now the cigarette has come to youth an awful foe—

Poisoning the young men of China!

There are other verses, some of them calling on the Chinese to drive out with violence people who sell cigarettes. Fair, at least, is the interpretation put on them by Chinese. Other verses are merely silly—so silly that we do not trouble to quote them. But the sample given above ought to be enough. The people who dare to use the divine name and the most holy Gospel when proclaiming such falsehoods as that cigarette smoking is a sin against God as great as indegence in the opium pipe, ought never to be trusted with any part of the arduous and responsible task of education in China.

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

We have now in our Harbour at fine a congregation of United States warships as ever honoured Hongkong with its presence. Commander-in-Chief Hubbard may well be proud of his command, and we are sure that the welcome accorded to the men of the fleet—officers and men alike—will be well worthy of the best records of British hospitality. The only regrettable thing is that the stay of the fleet is going to be so short; otherwise we might have got a chance to organise some kind of an entertainment to fill in the time of the shore-leave men. But now when the cold weather has practically set in, we thought that the Squadron was with us for at least a month, whereas they are due to clear in a week from date of arrival. Among the Fleet, both officers and men, we have many old friends whose acquaintance we would be only too happy to renew, and really the Admirals should have made arrangements for an extended stay in our waters: not for our sake alone but for the sake of hundreds of other Britishers who desire to extend a full welcome to our cousins from across the way. As they lie at the anchorage the Squadron presents a splendid appearance, well calculated to joy the heart of its Commander-in-Chief. We were expecting the Squadron to arrive some time before they actually did, but, as all know, the speed of the slowest horse is the speed of the team; therefore the flagship had to vary her rate of knots to suit the lighter craft although these latter vessels would, no doubt, be able to give the flagship points in dead waters. The U.S. Squadron that we have presented to the Harbour are the New York (flagship), New Orleans, Rainbow, Albany, Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey, Dale and Pompey. The Admiral and his officers are being entertained with that hospitality which is extended to all visitors and we trust that the men ashore will have no room for complaint on that score. So among the British community here no visitor is more welcome than the U.S. Fleet.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, 1910.

PRIUS DILEMMA.

The ancients, that is to say, those highly civilized people in comparison with whom we find ourselves far smaller creatures than the giants on our couches to fashion us, those tremendous bulldozers on the roads of whose palaces we have erected its temporary structures which we call our "modern social system" and what not, have handed down to us many wise proverbs and sayings. Most of them, the very wisest of them, will be found in a book which has become so out of date that there are many Englishmen who have never heard of it. The "Preacher" who was King over Israel in Jerusalem is known nowadays to a rapidly diminishing minority, the grandson of one Josse, who wrote a book called Ecclesiasticus, is naturally unknown by a generation which may repudiate the accusation of spilling its Saturday afternoon with "Mity Slope's Half-Holiday," but must plead guilty to the "Ilt-Bis" habit and an equally execrable connection with "Victoria Cross" and Maria Callas. The Romans used to say "when the Devil has decided to smash a man, he begins by robbing him of his common sense." True dimwit. We speak with utmost reverence and a spirit ennobled on all good citizens when our late King, our still deeply mourned Queen and Sovereign, King Edward, said in his last will and testament:

"I have given you a gratuity for your blessings in the sum of £100 per annum. And for the future I command

BREWERY'S WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND

FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS.

On the 17th ult. we reported in these columns the inauguration of a new and scheme of our worthy Chinese fellow citizens having for its object the provision of pensions for the widow and orphans of girls who may die out of the Wo-Lung-Kuk Society for the Protection of Women and Girls and who may be left in a state of destitution through the death of their husbands. The scheme, as then explained, aims also at providing small alimony to widows of workmen and mechanics who may be accidentally killed while in the performance of their duties. We also stated that before the subscription list was closed Government would be approached to sanction the naming of the fund as "The Brewery's Widows and Orphans Fund" in appreciation of the zealous interest he has always manifested towards the well-being of the Chinese in Hongkong for the considerable period during which that gentleman has been associated with the R.G.O. in Hongkong. We now learn that according to a representation from the provisional committee he had, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to sanction the name of the fund in question as "The Brewery's Widows' and Orphans' Pensions Fund". Such authority has been conveyed to the subscribers to the fund, and we understand that Sir Henry May's decision in the matter has been received with considerable satisfaction by the Chinese of standing in Hongkong. Largely through the instrumentality of the Committee, principal among whom are Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.O., chairman; Mr. Lee Chi-pak (hon. secretary); and Mr. Ho Kom Tong (hon. treasurer) further subscriptions to the fund have been received and are as follows:

Already acknowledged	\$1,010
Pau Sin Cheong Tong	1,000
Cho Po Sien	500
Hop Hing Ho	300
Lum Heung Lun	200
Fung Yau Sam	200
Wong Yiu Teng	200
Kwok Kwan Mai	200
Sin Tak Fai	100
Tsing Yuet Kai	100
Au Chak Man	100
She Tai Choy	100
Tam Hok Po	100
Kit Tai Leong	100
Chun Tong	100
Ho Ngok Lau	100
Tai Yam Choi	100
Kwok Yik Teng	100
Yung Sia Po	10
Chuck Yiu Fung	50
Mok Man Cheung	25
U Hoi Chan	25
Wong Hon Yuen	25
Chin Chen Nam	25

\$15,850

RULE OF THE ROAD.

COXSWAIN'S CERTIFICATE SUSPENDED

Before Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., Marine Magistrate, this morning, Cheung Pak master of the Government steam-launch "Lady's Son," prosecuted Mak Tsim, master of the steam-launch "Elo Chu," for failing to observe the rules of the road. He stated that, on the 18th inst., at 10.25 a.m., he was going from Yau Ma Tei to Shek-tong-tsu. When near the sailing ship of Yau Ma Tei, he saw the "Elo Chu" coming from Hongkong to Sam-shui-po, on his port bow about 100 feet off. He could see her before because the sailing ship was in the way. She was lying with her bow to seaward. He crossed her bows and saw his friend's launch, which immediately blew two blasts on her whistle and stood aside her helm. He blew three and went full speed astern, but too late to avoid collision, his bows striking her starboard side.—[Illustrated with model.] This showed that the sailing ship did not observe the view. Complainant now stated that it was a fishing-jack which obscured the view. It was blowing hard at the time from S.W. and the jack standing S.E.

In his evidence defendant stated that he was going from one of the Yau Ma Tei wharves to Sam-shui-po. When near the bows of the sailing vessel he saw complainant's launch about 100 feet off his starboard beam. He didn't see her before because of the fishing-jack, but the fishing-jack was well clear before he saw the launch. He gave two short blasts on his whistle and pointed his helm. He was quite certain he pointed.

The magistrate found defendant guilty and imposed a fine of \$15 or 6 weeks, and also ordered that his certificate be suspended for two months, and to pay again for "Rule of the Road" before his certificate is restored.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We are informed by the Colonial Secretary that the general re-enforcement against Manila has been withdrawn.

COLONEL A. W. Marshall, of No. 2 Company, H.K.V.C., having died on the 31st August, is struck off the strength of the Corps with effect from that date.

SERGEANT H. A. Berlett, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Hongkong, Voluntary Corps, having died on the 1st September, is struck off the strength of the Corps with effect from the 1st September.

THE HOCKEY MATCH between the Queen's College Hockey Club and the H.K.C.R.C. took place on the 1st instant. Ground yesterday afternoon reached a record of 1,000 spectators. The match was played with great interest. The Queen's College team, the more skilful, won the game 4 goals to 0. The match was played with great interest.

MOONSHIN LODGE.

H.E.A. GARDEN PARTY UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED.

We are requested by Sir Henry May to state that His Excellency regrets that the Garden Party which was to have taken place at Moonshin Lodge on the 10th instant has been unavoidable postponed. Lady May will be home at about 4 p.m. on that day between 4.30 and 5 p.m.

THE LAMMA ISLAND TRAGEDY.

PRISONER DISCHARGED.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, at the Criminal Sessions to-day, Leung Shing, alias Cheung Kung Ho, was again indicted on a charge of alleged wilful murder of a woman near Lamma Island on the 1st of July last. Hon. Mr. W. Davies, K.C., Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. H. J. Denys, Jr., from the Crown Solicitors' office, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. C. Wilson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, was for the defendant.

The jury was, John Williams, D. A. Parves (foreman), M. A. Rosack, R. M. Nichols, W. H. T. King, W. Waterhouse, H. S. Kenneth and R. Gallant.

His Lordship having summed up, the jury retired to consider their verdict and after nearly an hour returned with a unanimous verdict of "Not guilty."

Prisoner was accordingly acquitted.

The two points on which His Lordship directed the jury to base their verdict were (1) Was he guilty? (2) Was he guilty? The first question was answered in the affirmative while the result of the second he already knew indicated.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

PROGRAMME OF FIFTH MEETING.

The programme of the fifth Gymkhana meeting to be held at the Happy Valley on Saturday, 12th October, (weather permitting), is as follows:

GYMKHANA STAKES.—Value \$100. Distance one mile. For all China ponies. Catch weights at 10 to 16 lbs. Winners of an open race or open grooms race \$100 extra. Non-winning subscription grooms allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have won more than five races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised \$100. A cup called the Gymkhana Cup will be presented at the end of the season to be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the Gymkhana Stakes at the Gymkhana meetings during the season, counting 4 points for a first, 3 for a second, and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a race. Any winner of the race to carry \$100 extra for each win in subsequent starts for the race, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, a like to be deducted next time he starts. Such a pony to remain deducted until he wins again when he will carry the full penalties without deduction. Penalties accumulative up to \$150. Entrance fee \$5, and prize \$100. (Final entrance fees to go to winner.)

THREE FURLONG CURRY.—For all China ponies which have never won a race. To be ridden by jockeys who have never won an official race. Weight for inches as per race. Entrance fee \$5, 1st Prize Presented by Fair-Admiral Lyos, and Prize \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

THREE FURLONG IN SICKENS OF THREE.—Open to teams mounted on China ponies, and composed of any three members of the Gymkhana Club. Three small cups to be presented to the winning team at each competition and at the conclusion of the season a trophy will be given to the team which scores the highest aggregate of points all meetings included. In competing for the small cups a competitor need not necessarily represent the same team on each and every occasion, but if competing for the aggregate trophy he can only represent one team during the season, that is to say, he must continue to compete for the team first selected by him and for no other. To provide for sickness, absence from the Colony, or for improvement of a team, new members may from time to time be introduced into a team, but in order to win the aggregate trophy, two at least of the members composing the winning team must have competed in not less than three competitions. Entrance fee \$1 each man each gymkhana.

The committee of the Gymkhana Club will appoint a Judge who will judge the competition throughout the season, and whose decision shall be final. In the case of illness or absence of any Judge, the committee shall appoint a substitute.

THE QUARTERS OF A MILE FLAT RACE HINDICAP.—For all China ponies. Jockeys who have won more than 5 races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised \$100. Entrance fee \$5, 1st Prize Presented, and prize \$100. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

The committee of the Gymkhana Club will appoint a Judge who will judge the competition throughout the season, and whose decision shall be final. In the case of illness or absence of any Judge, the committee shall appoint a substitute.

THE FIVE-YARD HANDICAP.—Competitors will start from a given point, ride to another given point, dismount, and leave pony with mount, and ride again to the starting point.

The distance will be 5 yards. The first, second and third prizes presented by Gymkhana Club.

N.B.—Ladies must light the cigarette with a match, and not a cigarette lighter. When cigarette is alight and "smack track" is given, competitors must blow out the cigarette. When cigarette is alight and "smack track" is given, competitors must blow out the cigarette.

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SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence" (page 5).

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	Paid Up	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
				RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT		
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	130,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$15,000 \$10,000	\$3,019.30	£2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ ex- 3/5 = \$22.45	5 % \$22 sellers \$25/10 ex div.
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	17	16	{ \$6,000 \$10,000	\$10,553	5/- (London 1/6) for 1909	— \$78 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$10	{ \$1,500,000 \$54,500 \$20,750 \$15,000	none	5/- for 1908	6 % \$190 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 22,000 Tls. 13,500 Tls. 10,500	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making \$5/- for 1908	5 % Tls. 215
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$187,984	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$30 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$30 per share for 1909	6 % \$15 nominal
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	50	{ \$1,000,000 \$20,405 \$10,000	17,7,017	5/- for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$3 on account of 1909	7 % \$205
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	30,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$4,8406	5/- and bonus 5/- for 1908	7 % \$110 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,400,000	\$416,218	5/- for 1908	8 % \$355
SHIPPING.							
Chios and Maulia Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$7,750 \$30,000 \$100,000 \$30,000	Dr. \$3,777	5/- for 1906	19 % \$19 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,750 \$100,000	Nil	5/- for year ending 30.6.1908	— \$24 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,750 \$15,491	\$19,760	Dividend of \$1/- for 1907/10	8 % \$33
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	50,000	\$25	\$5	{ \$138,100	£1,537,8.2	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only G- ex 1/9/11/15=5/- 3rd ln. of 1/- per sh. (comp. No. 12) making in all 4/- for 1908 and interim of 4/- for ac. '09	— \$59 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ \$78,000 \$100,000	£192,994	A dividend of 1/- for 1907 A bonus of 5/- for yr. ending 30.6.1910	5 % \$41 sales \$251 sellers \$10
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$10,000 \$5,000	£1,159	—	5 % \$251 sellers \$10
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$500,000 \$31,000	Dr. \$1,000	5/- per share for 1907	6 % \$152 sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ none	Dr. \$1,000	5/- for 1907	— \$75 sellers
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	{ \$1,25,000 \$12,287	none	Interim of 1/6 for 1907 (coupon No. 14) First year	9 % Tls. 16 P.s. 13
Headwaters Mining Company	62,000	£1	£1	{ \$1,25,000 \$12,287	none	5/- per share 13th dividend	— \$75 sellers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ \$4	none	Final of Gold \$1.05 for 1909 in all G \$1.15	5 % \$75 sellers \$36/0
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	50,000	£1	£1	{ none	none	—	— \$75 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$15,375	Dr. \$8,400	5/- for year ending 31.12.08	50 % \$99 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$550	\$50	{ \$550,000 \$31,093 \$40,000	\$264,847	5/- for 1909	40 % \$54 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$88,911 \$18,000	£13,753	No dividend paid this year	— 150
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	Tls. 55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 6,161	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6 in all for 1/9/09	64 % Tls. 76
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 30,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,222	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1908	7 % Tls. 116
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 \$15	Tls. 4,314	Tls. 6 for year ending 31.12.09	52 % Tls. 97 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	12,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$1,000 \$10,000	24,041	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issued	52 % \$16 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$6,175 \$10,000	\$1,277	\$1.20 on old shares and 10 cents on new shares	2 % \$15 3/4 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$10,000 \$10,000	27,0	for half year ending 31.12.09	7 % \$10
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000	55,472	Final of \$1/- making \$1/- for year end. 31.12.09	6 % \$75 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ none	3279	45 cents for 1909	81 % \$32 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	75,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,150,445 Tls. 10,000	Tls. 6,069	5/- for 1909	64 % Tls. 112
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$250	\$250	{ none	11,958	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1908	85 % \$39 sellers
COTTON MILLS.							
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 10,000 Tls. 40,000	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.12.09	81 % Tls. 110	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000	50 cents for year ending 31.12.08	10 % \$45 sellers	
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 15,000 Tls. 100	Tls. 78 for year ending 31.12.09	18 % Tls. 55	
Liao-kung-nan Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$10,000 Tls. 100	Tls. 4,839	Tls. 6 for 1909	7 % Tls. 55
Soy Chia Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$10,000 Tls. 100	Tls. 31,171	Tls. 15 for 1909	10 % Tls. 200
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Ball's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	£1/2	£1/2	{ £1,500 \$10,000	£648	15 % per share for 1908	— 18 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	53,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$10,000 \$10,000	Nil	60 cents for 1909	— \$9 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$1	\$1	{ \$10,000 \$10,000	50,241	60 cents for year ended 31.12.06	6 % \$40 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$100,000	34,603	60 cents for 1909	58 % \$80 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	£1/2	£1/2	{ \$1,000 \$1,000	81,893	5/- for year ending 31.7.09	61 % \$19
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000 \$1,000	34,890	Final of 40 cents making in all 75 cents per share for 1909	23 % \$4,60 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	5670	14 per cent. viz. \$1.40 for 1909	15 % \$14 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	51,798	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents	21 % \$14 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$150,000 \$150,000	57,616	Final of \$5 for 1909	6 % \$135 sellers
Hongkong Rose Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$100,000	57,707	Final of \$1 making \$1 for 1909	9 % Tls. 1,200
Maatschappij of Mijn, Bosch en Landsbouw pioniers in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 547,000 Tls. 61,024	Tls. 21,608	Interim dividend of Tls. 12.15th March Tls. 12.15th June & Tls. 15.10th 15th Sept.	5 % Tls. 1,200
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	8,014	50 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.6.10	51 % \$13 sellers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	18,640	5/- for 1909	51 % \$10 sellers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	18,640	No	— \$10 sellers
Shanghai-Sumat Tobacco Company, Limited	20,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,150	No dividend this year	3 % Tls. 140
Societe des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin	13,200	Benefit shares	25	{ none	First year	— \$29 sellers	
	1,200	Hainan	none	{ none	None	— \$300	
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	£125	£125	{ none	None	— \$25 sellers	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	{ none	10 % for year ending 31st May 1910	15 % \$25 sellers	
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000	60 cents for year ending 31.12.09	8 % \$18 buyers	
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.3.09	5 % \$18 1/2 sellers	
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	51,481	15 cents for 1909	11 % \$1
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000	51,018	3 % for 1910	— \$1
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7		{ none	5784	None	— \$14 buyers

Printed and Published by JOHN RUSSELL BRAZIER for the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printer's Office of the Company.
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